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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ROBERTS' THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—SPANIARDS;
OR, THE LOSS OF ST. LOUIS. Matinee.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—PANTOMIME OF WILL
O' THE WISP.GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third
av.—FARRAGO.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street and Eighth
av.—BOUQUIN.NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-
way.—ALICE.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third and
Fourth sts.—GLANCE AT NEW YORK IN 1848. Afternoon and Evening.ATHLETIC, No. 155 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY EN-
TERTAINMENT. Matinee.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—LEAD AND LOTUS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Meeker streets.—HAPPY TRAVELLERS. Matinee.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between
Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE MURDERER'S OLD.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—DAVID GARRICK.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
ALICE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
5th av.—NABO MARRIAGE, ECCE TERRITUS, &c.TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bovey.—
TAMMY ENTERTAINMENT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and
Eighth av.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
CHANCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.M. GUIZOT AND HIS OPINIONS: A LIFE
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EMPIRE AND THE COURSE OF NAPOLEON,
THIERS AND THE POPE'S HIGH RE-
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HORRIBLE AND FATAL INJURIES SUS-
TAINED, AND BY WHOM.—SEVENTH PAGE.THE ESSEX FAMILY SHAME: THE WIFE AND
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GAL BUSINESS.—EIGHTH PAGE.MAIL NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA.—THIRD PAGE.GRAND INTERNATIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTING
MATCH—MARITIME NEWS.—TENTH PAGE.ERIE'S AGENT AT CASTLE GARDEN: WHY COM-
MISSIONER WALLACH OPPOSES NICHOLAS
MULLER'S APPOINTMENT: GOSSIP ABOUT
ERIE.—NINTH PAGE.THE STATE LEGISLATURE calls upon Comptrol-
ler Green for a list of the litigations in
which he has involved the city and the cost of
the law suits to the people. The Legislature
should also ascertain the names of counsel
employed by the Comptroller, the authority
for employing them and the amounts they
have drawn from the treasury.SCIENTIFIC FIRE BUGS.—Yesterday a deli-
cate and elaborate attempt to rob the Wall
street bankers was made by a "clique" of
thieves and fire bugs, who lighted fires in two
different buildings just at the busy hour of
a quarter-past two, when "deliveries" are
being made, and when the brokers' boxes are
open and bonds and stocks are in transit
from office to office or lying loose upon the
benches. The detectives and the police "rum-
bled" to the "game" at once and warned the
brokers, so that there was a hasty barricading
of doors by clerks to prevent the expected in-
vasion. One broker had a hundred dollar bill
snatched from his hand on the street, but
beyond this capture, the thieves, some fifty
of whom were counted on the street during
the excitement, went up town empty-handed.GARFIELD is an Ohio lawyer and has been
five times in Congress. He is chairman of
"Appropriations"—a fitting committee. He
procured ten shares of Credit Mobilier of
Oakes Ames, but, having no ready cash,
agreed to pay for them out of the dividends.
Yet the sagacious Poland finds that Garfield
did not know at the time of the investment of
his credit that the speculation would pay.
Guileless Garfield!M. Guizot and His Opinions—A Life
That Covers Three Generations of
History.We print this morning an elaborate report
of an interview between a correspondent of the
HERALD and the illustrious and venerable
Guizot. The importance of the views of a
man like Guizot at a time like this, when
the welfare of France so closely identifies
itself with the peace and progress of mankind,
cannot be overrated. Especially will Ameri-
cans read with interest the opinions of a
Frenchman who, among other literary attain-
ments, has made himself a biographer of
Washington. In our efforts to throw light
upon the condition of France and Continental
affairs the range of the HERALD'S inquiries
has extended from men like Bergeret and Cluserot,
who were at the head of the Commune, to
men like the Comte de Chambord, who claims
to reign by the grace of God as the descendant
of the Bourbons; from Gambetta, who pro-
claimed the débâcle of the Empire, to the
eldest prince of the House of Napoleon. To-
day we have the views of one who does not
belong to either of these classes, who stands
apart, above, alone in the clear, sublime
empyrean of honorable age, removed from
envy itself by his years, and from all am-
bitions hopes by the fruition of a long and
useful life.What a history is summed up in the life of
Francis Guizot! What a history! What a
romance! To us his name is familiar as a
famous man of France; but he was even more
famous to our fathers and grandfathers. Does
it not seem an age, for instance, since Lord
Byron died? Yet Guizot was a child before
Lord Byron was born. What a long, long time
it is since Napoleon the Great flashed out his
splendid and inefficient career! Yet when
Guizot came into the world Napoleon Bonaparte,
a smooth-faced cadet from the military
school, was having a hard struggle with life
in his garret in Quai Conti. In that glorious
time, when the young bright eyes of Guizot
first looked out upon the sunny skies of
France, Louis the "Bienfaisant," or the Well-
doer, and his darling Queen, Marie Antoi-
nette of Austria, were seated on happy thrones,
blessed with a nation's love and before them
such a long, peaceful, honorable reign! In
that day, let us say it, one Mirabeau was
earning a precarious existence in unlovely,
unwholesome fashion. Talleyrand was say-
ing mass as an orthodox bishop when he
could tear himself away from the salons
of the Faubourg Saint Germain. There was
also a Maximilian Robespierre, but he was
a little trifling lawyer in the country town of
Arras, with conscientious scruples against
punishment by death. Lafayette, a young
man, fresh from New Jersey and Virginia
campaigns for American independence, was
seeking opportunity and advancement, and
not very high in court favor, we are sorry to
say, because of his affiliation with rebels and
republicans. Paris was under the shadow of
the Bastille. Dr. Benjamin Franklin was
living in the enjoyment of his world-wide
fame, rejoicing to see his country free, even
more rejoiced because his friend—and "the
friend of mankind"—General Washington
had been chosen President of the new Repub-
lic. In that day George the Third was King,
and his Minister was William Pitt. Frederick
the Great had just closed his extraordinary
career, and travellers were in the habit of
visiting with curious eyes the terrace
at Sans-Souci, where, a Spring
or two before, the Olympian King might
have been seen sauntering, in company
with his old generals, playing with his dogs,
feeding the carp, flashing deep anger or high
command, "like a snuffy old lion on the
watch, and such a pair of eyes as no man or
lynx of that century bore elsewhere."Our readers will remember that one Danton
lived in France, and was a considerable man
in his time. Well, this Danton and his party
found their way to the guillotine one April
day in 1794, as was for some time the sad
fashion in French politics. Three days after,
among those who fell with the party of Danton,
was the father of Guizot, who died under the
revolutionary axe, leaving his son old
enough to know and mourn his fate. So
near are we to the past—so near, when it
seems so far! And as the guillotine was in
a wild mood Guizot fled, in the arms of an
anxious mother, to spend his youth by the
shores of beautiful Lake Lemane, troubled,
repelling France stretched out before him,
his deep green shining through Alpine
mists over tumbling, cavernous hills
capped with snow. When he returned
to France Napoleon was being crowned Em-
peror at Notre Dame—a Pope all the way
from Rome to bless sacred Imperial Ma-
jesty and the world radiant with his glory.
These were glorious golden days. Austere
shining out upon the eager, proud eyes of sev-
enteen, who grew into manhood with Wagram
and Friedland and Jena and names of like im-
port, thunderous and far-reaching—their clang
the air even until this hour. What must it have
been to our young Guizot, he a Frenchman in
the mounting days of youth, and Frenchmen
carrying the tri-color from capital to capital?
But it seems that Guizot had clearer eyes than
even Chateaubriand, who was his friend, and
saw through this blaze of imperial glory to
the nothingness and despair and black night
and grim that were behind it. This we think,
for we find him in the year when Wagram
was fought calmly editing a dictionary, and when
Napoleon was marching to Moscow, writing
notes on Gibbon. He never loved the great
Emperor, and an illustration of his
feeling was given to our correspondent.
During the Empire he was appointed to be
professor of history at the Sorbonne. M.
de Fontanes, who made the appointment,
requested him to praise the Emperor in his
lectures. He declined, and offered his resigna-
tion. Although permitted to remain and talk
history and the laws, he never during the
course mentioned the Emperor's name. Even
this is an amusing freak of destiny. On one
side of the Seine Napoleon was dictating peace
and war to Europe. On the other side young
Guizot—not far out of his teens—was talking
history to lads and calmly ignoring him.The crash came! The great Empire shriv-
elled up like a scroll before the flames of
angry Europe. Louis the long desiderated—
brother to Louis the Well-doer, whose reign,
it must be admitted, did not justify felici-
tations and compliments—returned. With the
restoration Guizot came to power, and was
what would be called in these sections "a
rising young man" in French politics when
Napoleon took wing from Elba, never ceasinghis eagle flight until he rested in the Tuilleries.
Guizot was true to the fleur-de-lis, and went
with his King to Ghent, until Waterloo re-
stored the white flag. He was influential in
inducing the King, Louis XVIII., to dismiss
Blacas. From that time to this his name
and acts have had a large share in the
history of France. He remained loyal to the Bourbons, but labored for a con-
stitutional monarchy, and when Louis Phil-
ippe came in over the barricades with the tri-
color in his hands Guizot accepted and
cherished him. The Bourbon cause was dead,
and in 1836 we find him a powerful man in
France, a rival of M. Thiers, dividing power,
it would seem, with Thiers and Girardin.
Then, later, we see him in London as French
Ambassador to submit to Palmerston's men-
aces on the Eastern question; and in the end
to "settle" it—not to the uttermost glory of
France. But the throne of Louis Philippe,
which came from an intrigue, without enthu-
siasm, like Napoleon's, or faith, like the Bour-
bons, was never strong. It was the house
built upon the sand. The wily old King kept
it steady in a trembling way for eighteen
years; but the storm came and the rain beat
upon it, and the sea arose, and it fell, and
great was the fall, and Guizot, as a politician
and statesman, fell with it.Guizot was quite an old man when his career
closed, although that was twenty-five years
ago. He has lived since then a life of com-
plete tranquillity, busy with books and political
thought and literary labors. Born in the Pro-
testant religion, he has given great attention to
the spread of Protestant opinions, and, as our
correspondent found, nothing interested him
more than discourse upon the Protestant
Church. His opinions on this and other themes
are interesting, because they are critical—
because the world cannot but listen with re-
spect to the views of a man now in extreme
old age, and whose fame was known to our
grandfathers. It does not surprise us to find
Guizot a conservative and distrustful a republic.
A man who has lived through every govern-
ment from Louis XVI. to M. Thiers, who has
seen the Reign of Terror, the Empire and the
Commune, may well be pardoned conserva-
tive feelings and fears, especially when his
hair is gray with the snows of nearly ninety
Winters. These years have not dimmed his
intellect, as will be seen by all who read his
brilliant and critical analysis of the character
of Napoleon III. Our correspondent was
struck with his courtesy, the exquisite finish
and completeness of his thought, his appreci-
ation of the events of to-day; and our readers,
we are sure, will look with reverence upon a
man who has survived into the long hours of
life's evening, and whose history and speech
are interwoven with three generations of
France.THE STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.—The Roman
Catholic Bishop of Clonfert and Rev. B.
Queen, a priest of his diocese, were acquitted
in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, yester-
day of the charge of having used spiritual
intimidation and other in terror agencies
for the purpose of influencing voters at the
Galway Parliamentary election. The prosecu-
tion was a complete failure. This result is
not by any means complimentary to the
accuracy and spirit of the famous report of
Mr. Justice Keogh which moved the British
Parliament to extraordinary and unusual
criminal action against a number of reputable
citizens.

Constitutional Progress in Spain.

The Porto Rico Reforms and Emancipation
bill was under continued debate in the
National Assembly of Spain yesterday. Pre-
mier Figueras explained the position of the
government to the legislative body. He
assured the Parliament that the power of the
Executive is only temporary and intermediate,
preparatory to the submission of the question
of future authority to the people at a popular
election consequent on a dissolution of the
Assembly. A number of annexed prisoners,
men who had been exiled as republican politi-
cal offenders under the royalty, were landed on
their return to their homes. The event afforded
great joy to the population. The progress
of the nation is peaceful and hopeful.
It has more than once been reported from
Spain, since the abdication of Amadeus and the
proclamation of the Republic, that the
Spanish army was devoted to the interests of
Alfonso, and was not to be relied upon by
the adherents of the Republic. One of our
cable despatches of this morning states a fact
which seems at least to contradict these
previous reports. A corporal attached to a regi-
ment stationed in one of the towns of New Cas-
tile made an attempt to incite a mutiny among
his fellow soldiers in favor of Don Carlos. The
troops not only refused to take part with the
corporate—they gave repeated cheers for the
Republic. Of course the corporal was ar-
rested. A corporal is no doubt a small per-
sonage in an army, but a straw may indicate
the direction of the wind.DAWES, of MASSACHUSETTS, has been a
member of Congress for seven terms. He is
chairman of the Committee of Ways and
Means and, as such, the leader of the House
of Representatives. Dawes, who had previ-
ously made "small investments in railroad
bonds through Mr. Ames," bought ten shares
of Credit Mobilier stock of that operator at par
and held it until exposure was threatened.
During that time he received dividends of
eighty and sixty per cent on the stock. Judge
Poland's committee believe that Dawes did
not know what he was purchasing and had
no corrupt intent in purchasing. Innocent
Dawes!THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION is going on at
both ends of the line—in the State Legislature
and in the Senate at Washington—and in
both places the evidence so far
hardly admits of a loophole for an *alibi* in
the case of the prisoner at the bar. In fact, if
the old Senatorial fox escapes from the trap of
Colonel York with no other loss than that of
his bushy Senatorial tail he will be lucky. He
has already lost that re-election to the Senate
which he supposed was "all right," but he
has still some twelve days of his present term
remaining, and the Senate committee are sup-
posed to be nearly ready to report. Perhaps
he may escape an expulsion through some
convenient delays of the Senate in his case,
but from the testimony reported the public
judgment will be all the same, and Pomero-
y, like a greasy candle sputtering in its socket,
goes out with a bad odor. Moral—"Bleeding
Kansas" must not bleed so freely in these
Senatorial elections hereafter.The Whitewashers of Congress—Judge
Poland and His Packed Committee.When Judge Poland's committee was first
announced an indefinable suspicion seized
upon the public mind that its mission was to
cheat the people and whitewash the corrupt
men who had taken the bribes and done the
work of the Credit Mobilier lobbyists. The
rumor that Congressman Cox had been
pledged to the selections he made and the
anxiety of the committee to carry on a Star
Chamber inquiry strengthened this suspi-
cion. The tricky and disgraceful report with
which the committee have closed up their
work has confirmed it. The duty of the in-
vestigators would seem to have been to cover
up the tracks and whitewash the characters of
the corruptors, and they have attempted to
discharge it faithfully at the risk of their own
reputations. But in endeavoring to scrape the
filth from the garments of their associates they
have only soiled their own hands without
cleansing their friends.If the object of the committee was to de-
feat the punishment of any corrupt member of
the House their report was ably devised.
They strain the evidence to the utmost limit
to make out a case for the expulsion of Brooks,
while they cover up by silence or acquit from
blame such convicted corruptors and falsi-
fiers as Colfax and Kelley. By this means the
democratic members may be induced to re-
fuse to vote for the expulsion of their political
associate unless the punishment shall reach
the guilty republicans as well. They declare
Oakes Ames to have been guilty of bribery, and
they pronounce those who received his gifts
innocent of being bribed. As the great Hoax
sat with a sardonic grin upon his features lis-
tening to the report, how he must have
chucked within himself at the idea of Bing-
ham, Kelley, Garfield, Scofield and Dawes,
besides others whose names yet lie hidden in the
mysterious pages of his memorandum book,
voting to expel him from the House! If the
committee did not see the effect of their recom-
mendations; if they did not clearly under-
stand that their pretended sacrifice of Brooks
and Ames was calculated to save the victims
themselves as well as their whitewashed as-
sociates in crime, then they are not the keen law-
yers and cunning politicians they are generally
supposed to be.The report reads like a sarcasm upon its
authors. "No member of Congress ought to
place himself in circumstances of suspicion,"
say the committee, "so that any discredited
to the body shall arise on his account." Yet
they declare that Kelley, who accepted Credit
Mobilier stock from the Congressional briber,
Ames, without paying for it, who afterwards
borrowed money of the same person and who
sought by false testimony to deny his guilt
until confronted by proof under his own
hand, has committed no wrong act and had no
corrupt intentions! "It is of the highest
importance," continue the committee, "that
the national legislature should be free from
all taint of corruption, and it is of equal nec-
essity that the people should feel that it is so.
In a free government like ours we cannot
expect that the people will long respect the
laws if they lose respect for the lawmakers." Yet
these plausible champions of public virtue
can find no offence in the action of the Con-
gressmen who bounded the heels of Ames for
a share of his tempting prize, and recommend
that the halls of Congress shall continue to be
disgraced by the presence of the bribe-takers
who are the contempt and scorn of every
honest man in the Republic!This keen and practical committee find by
the evidence that the whitewashed Congress-
men had no corrupt motives in procuring the
Credit Mobilier stock in the fact that Ames is
not shown to have "entered into any detail of
the relations between the Credit Mobilier
Company or to have given them any specific
information as to the amount of dividends
they would be likely to receive." So Judge
Poland and his associates believe that to
prove corruption on the part of a Congress-
man it must be shown that the person who
paid him the bribe first entered into a cir-
cumstantial statement of its exact value and
of the services that would be required as its
equivalent. But how in this case do they find
Brooks so clearly guilty? There is certainly
nothing to show that any such detailed ex-
planations were entered into between himself
and Dr. Durant, and, except in its larger
quantity, his purchase of stock stands exactly
on a par with that of the smaller criminals.
And how can they find such conclusive proof
that Ames was a briber of Congressmen when
the transaction was so business-like that the
Congressmen did not know they were bribed?
The fraud of the committee's report is, how-
ever, most clearly exposed in their pre-
tence that they would have found their
whitewashed associates guilty had there been
evidence to show that they knew of the con-
nection between the Credit Mobilier and the
Union Pacific, or that the dividends were to
be so enormous. We pass over the weakness
of the pretence that these experienced Con-
gressmen, who had been members of the House
of Representatives during the whole existence
of the Union Pacific Railroad corporation,
some of whom are chairmen of the most im-
portant committees of the House and nearly
all of whom are practising lawyers, had no
knowledge of the character and objects of
a company so notorious as the Credit
Mobilier. But the report itself shows that
all these whitewashed Congressmen received
their enormous dividends in Pacific Railroad
bonds and stock within a few weeks or at the
very moment of their purchase of Credit
Mobilier shares. Bingham, of Ohio, the
Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the
House, received all his dividends and retained
the stock. By what law or logic do the com-
mittee hold that these men would have been
guilty if they had possessed a foreknowledge
of the value and character of the stock and yet
pronounce them innocent when they are
shown to have acquired that knowledge and to
have still retained the stock and enjoyed its
illegal profits?We pronounce the report a fraud, as dis-
honest and corrupt as the action of the de-
bauched Congressmen it is designed to shield.
Will it be permitted to succeed? Will the
House of Representatives stultify and degrade
itself by adopting a partial report and suffer-
ing the tainted men it whitewashes to continue
to bring Congress into public contempt? Will
they pronounce a verdict of guilty against
Brooks, a democrat, who had no power in the
House, and acquit republicans who controlled
legislation in the leading committees and on
the floor? We put these questions especiallyto General Butler, who is a keen lawyer and a
fearless man, and to General Morgan, of Ohio,
who stands in a tainted House without a stain
upon his reputation. Both are fitted to be the
champions of the people in this matter, and
both can make a gallant fight against corrup-
tion, if they will. Let them distinguish them-
selves by their annihilation of this miserable,
whitewashing report and expose, if they can,
the motives that prompted it. The eyes of the
nation are upon them, and the people will
look to them for a fearless, able and unrelent-
ing prosecution of the men who have so
shamefully betrayed their public trusts. Let
them insist upon the impeachment of the
tricky Colfax. Even though the case can
never be tried, the country demands that the
resolutions of impeachment shall be passed by
the House and that the attempt of the Poland
committee to screen the meanest offender of
the whole gang shall not be suffered to succeed.
Butler and Morgan to the front!

The Prevailing Sympathy for Criminals.

It is a singular phenomenon, but one
worthy of the most serious thought, that preva-
lence of crime should be attended by peculiar
and sincere outpourings of sympathy for the
criminal. The one indicates the decay of
public morality quite as much as the other.
But in a grave and alarming crisis like this the
newspapers have a duty to perform which can-
not be easily put aside. The duty is to insist
vigorously and earnestly upon the punish-
ment of the guilty. At this time human life
is unsafe from the hands of ruffians of every
class. We almost daily hear of homicides
committed with or without provocation. Even
where the guilt of the offender is thoroughly
established punishment is slow and sympathy
active. The best men in the community sign
petitions for the reprieve of criminals. The
Governor is importuned day and night to
pardon convicted murderers. The newspaper
offices are besieged by pure and earnest per-
sons who beg for mercy to men who are only
entitled to punishment. Even the clergy lend
themselves to staying the hand of justice. All
this is wrong, and the highest duty which a
public journal owes to the community com-
pels us to rebuke the false sentiment which
allows it.KELLEY, of PENNSYLVANIA, is a lawyer by
profession. He has been a member of six
Congresses. He is one of the Committee of
Ways and Means of the House. He bought
ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock of Oakes
Ames without paying for them at the time
and pocketed the enormous dividends. Be-
fore the investigating committee he testi-
fied that he had received nothing, but his own
receipts and endorsed checks confronted him
and told a different tale. Yet Judge Poland's
committee find Kelley guiltless of any corrupt
or improper act and regard him as a fitting
member to retain a seat in the House of Rep-
resentatives. Incorruptible Kelley!

Rapid Transit for New York.

The meeting which was held on Tuesday
night at the Cooper Institute, although not so
large as was expected, was one of the right
sort, and it must be regarded as furnishing
good proof that more rapid transit from the
lower to the upper parts of the city is one of
the greatest necessities of the day. In this
particular it is, we think, safe to say that
New York is worse off than any city on the
face of the earth. It is also, we think, unde-
niable that in proportion as the population
multiplies and business increases what has long
been felt to be an inconvenience will become a
calamity. The HERALD has always been op-
posed to an underground railroad. But it is
long since we suggested and advocated some
such viaduct railroad as that which is now
proposed. Our plan was that there should
be two viaducts—one on the east side of the
city and one on the west—each starting from
the Battery and converging at some suitable
point near Harlem Bridge. In the ab-
sence of a better one we also gave
our hearty support to the proposed Van-
derbilt line. The Commodore, however,
seems to be in no hurry to serve the public.
In the circumstances we are glad to see that
public sentiment is being aroused on the sub-
ject, and that there is a fair prospect of our
leading citizens taking the matter in hand and
carrying it through. The experience of this
present Winter has opened the eyes of many,
and made it abundantly plain that steam com-
munication between the lower and upper parts
of the city has become an absolute necessity.
According to one of the speakers on Tuesday
night business is already leaving New York
and finding other centres. The difficulties of
home-getting for the last two or three months
require no illustration. Year after year it is
getting worse. We must have the viaducts
and the steam cars. If private enterprise can-
not or will not do it the work must be un-
dertaken and carried through by the city itself.SCOTFIELD, of PENNSYLVANIA, is a lawyer,
with the experience of five terms in Congress.
He "put a thousand dollars" into Oakes
Ames' Credit Mobilier and drew out dividends
of eighty per cent and sixty per cent on his
investment. Yet Judge Poland says Scofield
did not know the value or character of his
speculation, and hence must be held guiltless
of any corrupt intent! Fortunate and con-
fiding Scofield!COLONEL BOGGS, Senator elect from Missouri,
who has passed through the ordeal of one
committee of his State Legislature, on charges
of bribery and corruption, with a Scotch ver-
dict of "not proven," is to pass again through
the crucible. Some parties who were not satis-
fied with his acquittal got up the cry of "white-
washing," and the report that important evi-
dence within reach of the committee of inquiry
had been passed over. To quiet these parties
Colonel Boggs has been granted the second in-
vestigation he requested, and now if General
Frank Blair has any reason to give why the
Senator elect should not take his seat, let him
come forward.MAYOR HAVEMEYER is still on the rampage.
He does not relish the idea of Davenport on
the police. He would prefer Shaw. He be-
lieves that the "accidents of local politics"
have given the republican party power "for
the moment only," and he believes in Tilden,
Green, Kelly and a reorganized democracy.
Mr. Havemeyer has a right to his own
opinions. So have the republicans in the
State Legislature to theirs, and the proba-
bility is that they will pass the proposed
charter over Mayor Havemeyer's veto.The Opinions of a number of our promi-
nent exchanges on the report of Judge
Poland may be epitomized thus:—The Boston
Advertiser (administration) believes that
Congress will "pause and reflect before
giving their approval to this terrible in-
dictment." The Boston Post (democratic)
says "the report sends out the only democrat
touched by suspicion, but it leaves presiding
over the Senate one who has cleared himself
neither from the charge of corruption nor
the implication of perjury." The Philadel-
phia Inquirer (republican) says "it is folly to
suppose that the country will be satisfied with
this report, and the satisfaction denied by
the committee must be rendered by Congress."
The Philadelphia Press (republican) thinks
that little fault will be found with the man-
ner in which the testimony has been presented
by the committee, but is otherwise obscure
and mysterious. The Philadelphia Record
(neutral) says it remains to be seen whether
the House will suffer everybody else to go ac-
free and Ames and Brooks made the only scape-
goats. The New Haven Palladium (republi-
can) says the report is "able and con-
vincing." The general sentiment of the press
is certainly not one of relief. The develop-
ments in the discussion on Tuesday next may
tend to relieve the oppression that weighs
upon the public mind in regard to this im-
portant matter.BINGHAM, the ablest lawyer in Congress,
has been a member of the House of Repre-
sentatives for eight terms. He is chairman
of the Judiciary Committee and bought twenty
shares of Credit Mobilier stock for two thou-
sand dollars. He received in dividends be-
tween ten and eleven thousand dollars. But
Judge Poland's whitewashing committee find
that when Bingham made the investment he
was in utter ignorance of any connection be-
tween Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific.
Benighted Bingham!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General R. T. Reed, of Keokuk, Iowa, is at the
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Frederick Billings, of Vermont, is staying at the
Brookview House.
Ex-Congressman C. B. Griggs, of Illinois, is at the
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Judge S. L. Magoun, of Hudson, is stopping at
the New York Hotel.
General F. Garcia, of Peru, yesterday arrived at
the Metropolitan Hotel.
De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is staying at
the Metropolitan Hotel.
General T. J. Wood, of the United States Army,
has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Boston Transcript scolds General Butler for
marrying Boutwell's chances for Wilson's Senatorial
brogans."The colored members of the Assembly fought
nobly" is the present Southern reading of a rather
war-worn despatch.
The Auburn News states that Miss Anna Dickin-
son is about to wed a distinguished young member
of the press of this city.A petition is in circulation in Boston asking the
Legislature to expunge its vote of censure of Sen-
ator Sumner for his action in regard to battle flags.
Mrs. Mattie Ready Morgan, widow of the cele-
brated Confederate General John H. Morgan, was
recently married to Judge William H. Williamson,
of Lebanon, Tenn.The Boston Transcript suggests that if IV spells
"IV" in French, perhaps there would be little as-
sumption in the young Prince Imperial assuming
the title of Napoleon IV.An employe of the Swiss Federal Palace has
lately been detected stealing census returns from
the national archives in order to supply a Frank-
fort lottery firm with the names of victims.Daniel O'Connell, Esq., J. P., of Killybeg, county
Carr, Ireland, was dined at through the hall door
a few mornings since on account of a dissection
among his tenants. It was not a kill-gory affair after
all. Pedro Salton, a Portuguese cavalier d'industrie,
lately arrested in Paris, confessed to purloining
from various jewellers within a year \$40,000 worth
of property. There may be a little Baganza in
this.The St. Louis Democrat says Senator Boggs' elec-
tion is a "mystery." The Globe of the same city
pronounces Boggs' recent letter to the HERALD
"cool." What queer names they are getting for
things nowadays!